

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
SOUTH BEND DIVISION**

MALIBU MEDIA, LLC,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	No. 3:13-cv-00162-PPS-CAN
)	
ALAN COWHAM,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

OPINION AND ORDER

Plaintiff Malibu Media seeks a default judgment against Defendant Alan Cowham claiming that Cowham used a peer-to-peer file sharing network to distribute Malibu’s copyrighted movies [DE 24]. Because Cowham has failed to appear, plead, or otherwise defend as provided by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff’s Motion for Default Judgment is **GRANTED**.

BACKGROUND

In its Amended Complaint, Malibu Media alleges Cowham infringed its copyrights when he disseminated without authorization all or portions of twenty-four copyrighted movies using BitTorrent, a peer-to-peer file sharing protocol.

On March 5, 2013, Malibu Media filed its initial complaint against a Doe defendant associated with a certain IP address [DE 1]. In response to a third party subpoena, Cowham’s Internet Service Provider disclosed that Cowham was the person associated with the offending IP address. Malibu filed its amended complaint naming Cowham as the Defendant on May 29, 2013 [DE 9]. Cowham was served via personal service on September 18, 2013, and has not responded to the suit [DE 20]. The Clerk entered default on December 5, 2013 [DE 23], and

Malibu Media moved for default judgment on February 17, 2014 [DE 24].

DISCUSSION

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(b) gives the Court the power to enter default judgment in this situation. However, the Court must exercise sound judicial discretion in entering default. *O'Brien v. R.J. O'Brien & Assocs., Inc.*, 998 F.2d 1394, 1398 (7th Cir. 1993). A court may look to a number of factors when deciding a motion for default judgment. These factors include the amount of money potentially involved, whether material issues of fact or issues of substantial public importance are at issue, whether the default is largely technical, whether plaintiff has been substantially prejudiced by the delay involved, and whether the grounds for default are clearly established. 10A C. Wright, A. Miller & M. Kane, *Federal Practice and Procedure: Civil 3d* § 2685 (1998).

Malibu Media's counsel stated in a sworn declaration that Cowham is not a minor, incompetent, or in active duty military service [DE 24-1]. Since minors often access the internet and could have downloaded and distributed the movies, I usually require more than counsel's assurances that the Defendant is not a minor. Here we also have the return of service filed by the process server. In the return, the server affirms that she personally served Mr. Cowham at his address in South Bend, Indiana, and describes Mr. Cowham as a forty-five-year-old man [DE 20]. Further, this is not a case where the alleged infringer is identified only through an online screen name, where the risk that a minor could have been the offender is highest. Cowham was identified because he was the account holder for the Comcast account associated with the offending IP address.

The grounds for default are plainly established. First, the default goes beyond a mere

technicality, as Cowham has not filed an answer or any responsive pleadings since the complaint against him was filed in May 2013. The defendant cannot be allowed to completely ignore this suit. *See In re Pyramid Energy, Ltd. v. Heyl & Patterson, Inc.*, 869 F.2d 1058, 1062 (7th Cir. 1989) (“A trial court is entitled to say, under proper circumstances, that enough is enough.”).

Further, few material issues of facts are in dispute in here. In order for Malibu Media to establish the prima facie case of direct copyright infringement, it must satisfy two requirements: (1) it must show ownership of the allegedly infringed material; and (2) it must demonstrate that the alleged infringers violate at least one exclusive right granted to copyright holders. 17 U.S.C. §§ 106, 501(a). Here, Malibu has pled that it owned the copyrighted materials specified in Exhibit A [DE 25-1] and that Cowham violated its exclusive right to distribute the copyrighted works to the public by downloading and distributing them via BitTorrent, an online media distribution system. Therefore, the facts as stated in the complaint establish direct copyright infringement by the Defendant.

Finally, Malibu Media is entitled to the damages it requests. Malibu requests statutory damages of \$1,500.00 for each copyright violation for a total of \$36,000.00. It seeks a permanent injunction barring Cowham from continuing to infringe its copyrighted works and ordering that he delete any infringing copies. It also requests an award of attorneys’ fees and costs. As I will explain, these requests are reasonable and proper.

The Copyright Act provides for both monetary and injunctive relief. First, it provides that “an infringer of copyright is liable for either (1) the copyright owner’s actual damages and any additional profits of the infringer, as provided by subsection (b); or (2) statutory damages, as provided by subsection (c).” *Id.* at § 504(a). Under § 504(c), the copyright owner may choose to

recover statutory damages in lieu of actual damages any time prior to the entry of final judgment.

Statutory damages are described as follows:

statutory damages for all infringements involved in the action, with respect to any one work, for which any one infringer is liable individually, or for which any two or more infringers are liable jointly and severally, in a sum of not less than \$750 or more than \$30,000 as the court considers just. For the purposes of this subsection, all the parts of a compilation or derivative work constitute one work.

Id. at § 504 (c). Second, § 502 authorizes the court to grant temporary and final injunctions on such terms as it may deem reasonable to prevent or restrain infringement of a copyright.” *Id.* at § 502. Finally, the Court has discretion to award costs and fees to the prevailing party. *Id.* at § 505.

Malibu Media requests statutory damages of \$1,500.00 per copyrighted work for a total award of \$36,000.00. Awards of statutory damages “between the minimum and maximum statutory limits for copyright infringement damages [are] wholly within the trial court’s discretion and sense of justice.” *Weintraub/OKUN Music v. Atlantic Fish & Chips, Inc.*, No. 90 c 4938, 1991 WL 34713 at *5 (N.D. Ill. Mar. 13, 1991) (internal quotations omitted). Although the total amount of damages that Malibu is seeking is substantial, the request is reasonable. First, Cowhan engaged in a lot of copyright infringement – infringing twenty-four of Malibu’s copyrights. This means the total damages are bound to be significant even if the per-work award is relatively low. Malibu’s request of \$1,500.00 per work is, in fact, on the low end of the statutory scale and is also in line with damages awarded in similar circumstances. *See, e.g., Malibu Media, LLC v. Brenneman*, No. 3:13-cv-332-PPS, 2013 WL 6560387, at *3 (N.D. Ind. Dec. 13, 2013) (awarding statutory damages of \$1,500.00 per infringed movie); *PHE, Inc. v.*

Does I-122, No. 13-cv-786, 2014 WL 1856755, at *3 (N.D. Ill. May 7, 2014) (same). Finally, statutory damages are intended to discourage infringement in addition to compensating copyright holders. *F.E.L. Publications, LTD v. Catholic Bishops of Chicago*, 754 F.2d 216, 219 (7th Cir. 1985). Damages of \$1,500.00 per work should suffice to compensate Plaintiff and deter future infringement. Accordingly, an award of \$36,000.00 is appropriate.

In addition, Malibu Media requests a permanent injunction barring Cowham from continuing to infringe any of its copyrighted works and to delete the infringing copies of its work that he still has. Specifically, Plaintiff requests an injunction:

- (A) Permanently enjoining Defendant and all other persons who are in active concert or participation with Defendant from continuing to infringe Plaintiff's copyrighted Works;
- (B) Ordering that Defendant delete and permanently remove the digital media files relating to Plaintiff's Works from each of the computers under such Defendant's possession, custody or control; and
- (C) Ordering that Defendant delete and permanently remove the infringing copies of the Works Defendant has on the computers under Defendant's possession, custody or control

[DE 25 at 10].

Section 502 of the Copyright Act authorizes the court to grant temporary and final injunctions on such terms as it may deem reasonable to prevent or restrain infringement of copyright. In cases of unlawful downloads, injunctive relief may be "appropriate to ensure that the misconduct does not recur as soon as the case ends." *BMG Music v. Gonzalez*, 430 F.3d 888, 893 (7th Cir. 2005). Injunctions can also include directing the destruction of all copies of infringed works in a defendant's custody and control. *Virgin Records Am., Inc. v. Johnson*, 441 F. Supp. 2d 963, 966 (N.D. Ind. 2006). Given Malibu Media's allegations that the Cowham will

continue violating its copyrights unless enjoined from doing so and Cowham's failure to respond to the complaint, I find that a permanent injunction is proper.

Finally, Malibu Media requests an award of attorneys' fees and costs as allowed under § 505. Specifically, Plaintiff requests an award of \$1,182.00 in attorney's fees and \$425.00 in costs for a total of \$1,607.00. The assessment of fees and costs under this section "is as much to penalize the losing party as to compensate the prevailing party" and "is a matter within the Court's discretion." *Weintraub*, 1991 WL 34713 at *5. In this case, Cowham distributed twenty-four of Plaintiff's works in clear violation of its rights and completely failed to respond in any way to this lawsuit. Plaintiff's counsel has submitted an affidavit itemizing the time he spent on this case [DE 24-1], and that amount is entirely reasonable. So the request of \$1,607.00 in total costs is approved.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff's motion for default judgment [DE 24] is hereby **GRANTED IN PART** and **DENIED IN PART**; the Court orders the following relief:

1. Statutory damages in the amount of \$36,000.00 for the twenty-four infringements alleged in the complaint pursuant to the Section 504 of the Copyright Act (\$1500.00 for each infringement);

2. A permanent injunction as follows:

Defendant and all other persons who are in active concert or participation with Defendant are permanently enjoined from continuing to infringe Plaintiff's copyrighted Works.

Defendant is ordered to delete and permanently remove the digital media files relating to Plaintiff's Works from each of the computers under his possession, custody or control.

Defendant is ordered to delete and permanently remove the infringing copies of the Works Defendant has on the computers under Defendant's possession, custody or control

3. Attorneys' fees pursuant to Section 505 of the Copyright Act in the amount of \$1,607.00.

The Clerk is directed to enter **FINAL JUDGMENT** stating that the Plaintiffs are entitled to the relief stated herein. The Clerk is further directed to treat this matter as **TERMINATED**.

SO ORDERED.

ENTERED: June 2, 2014

s/ Philip P. Simon
PHILLIP P. SIMON, JUDGE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT